

# THE LANCASTER NEWS

1-WEEKLY.

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## COUNTRY

Now, the  
Be Over,"  
Schwab.

### DEPRESSION IS NATURAL

Says Great Need Of the World  
Today Is to Work Hard and Save  
—Predicts that "American Business Will Emerge With a Vigor and Energy Never Before Known."

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The existing slump in business is only the natural transition of industries returning to a normal basis from the speeding up of production made necessary by the war, declared Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of directors of the Bethlehem Steel corporation, in an address here at the annual dinner of the Pennsylvania society.

"I want to go on record here," said Mr. Schwab, "as saying nothing could be healthier for American business than the very condition through which we are now passing. The severer the storm now, the quicker it will be over and the sooner we can emerge into clear weather and shape our course upon the sea of prosperity."

Commenting upon the status of unemployed laborers, Mr. Schwab stated that "the great need of the world today is to work hard and save." This, he said, applies to men of means as well as working men. The man who fails to work was characterized as a "slacker" who "deserves no place among honorable men."

The foreign trade of the United States depends upon the power of business men to think "internationally," Mr. Schwab said in advocating the plan of trusting in the good faith and productive power of Europe by sending raw materials, and accepting in payment securities representing their producing activities.

During the last two years, Mr. Schwab said, there has been the best annual production in this country than at any time since 1913. Declared efficient production was the only guarantee of employment of higher wages.

"Never in our life time," said the speaker, "have the shelves of the world been so bare. At the moment, our export trade hangs by a slender thread. We are rapidly getting into a position where the whole world owes us money and yet can not pay it."

"We are getting relieved of the impurities in our business life. The process is not complete yet. But the patient will in time be cured and when he is cured the great body of American business will emerge with a vigor and an energy the world has never known before."

Mr. Schwab made a plea for economy in government, demanding "the same degree of efficiency in government as we require in private business." Immediate revision of taxation was also urged by Mr. Schwab as a means for promoting national prosperity.

**Regard Cut Too Drastic.**  
NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 16.—The textile council at a meeting tonight called to consider action on the announcement today of a 22 1/2 per cent. cut in wages in the local cotton mills voted to seek a conference with the manufacturers' association not later than Thursday. It was stated that labor union officials regarded the cut as too drastic.

**James G. Tinsley Dead.**  
RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 16.—James G. Tinsley, aged 77, pioneer in organizing fertilizer companies in the south, died Monday at his country home near here. He was at one time treasurer of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical company. He traveled spending much time in Europe.

**Bank Ordered Reopened.**  
WILMINGTON, S. C., Dec. 16.—The Savings bank which was closed last Friday by order of the court, was ordered to be reopened tomorrow by State Bank Examiner C. Craig, who said that the bank was solvent.

## To You and Yours OUR CHRISTMAS WISH

**IT REQUIRES not the occasion of Christmas with its joys, cheer and prevalent good will, to arouse in us a sense of the appreciation due patrons of this paper.**

**In our hearts and minds are gratitude and good thoughts for you during every day of the year; but Christmas hallows our sentiments and makes their expression fitting and timely.**

**Such as we have accomplished and such good as may be traceable to our efforts would not have been possible without your sustaining power and co-operation. If in any sense we have upheld a beacon, you have supplied oil for the lamp. If ours has been a chariot, yours has been the motive element which has kept it on its way.**

**All characters appealing to or endeavoring to entertain the public, must be given a certain meed of applause or they cannot exist. With those engaged in publishing a newspaper, the applause comes in the interest which readers manifest in its columns and in an occasional word of approval. The practical help of subscribers and advertisers has enabled us to maintain a publication standard; their encouragement has furnished the degree of pleasure necessary as an incentive to our daily tasks.**

**May the spirit of Christmas work for you the full degree of its bountifulness. May you be enabled to get the same amount of pleasure and benefit from these columns that we have derived from making them.**

THE PUBLISHERS

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### MONEY FOR THE SCHOOL OUT OF NEW DOG TAXES

Every Dog Will Be Issued a Tag and Any One Harboring Dog On Which Tax Is Unpaid Liable to Fine.

A new law relative to the taxation of dogs will become effective January 1st, and after that date a tax of \$1.25 will be imposed on every dog above six months of age. Upon receipt of this tax the county treasurer will issue a metal tag on which will be stamped a number below the words "Dog Tax." A numerical record showing to whom such tags were issued will be kept by this county officer.

The act also embodies a clause which provides a penalty upon the conviction of any person who shall harbor a dog upon which the tax has not been paid or a dog that has no collar on which the metal tag issued by the treasurer is fastened. A collar bearing this tag must be worn by dogs at all times excepting when the dogs are on a hunt or chase. Or the \$1.25, twenty-five cents will go to the county treasurer for keeping the records, issuing the tags and handling the funds, all of which will amount to considerable labor.

**Four Policemen Killed.**  
DUBLIN, Dec. 16.—Four policemen were killed today at Kilkenny.

### Nothing Done About It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:  
During the next ten years the booters, bandits, morons, speed maniacs and half-grown girls who drive a majority of the auto will kill enough men, women and children to make a city the size of Albany. There will be a few miles of editorials wasting valuable wood pulp. Countless words will heat the air. But nobody does anything. Everybody seems to have forgotten that pedestrians were made before the Lizzies, and that they have a right to be on earth. Such a simple remedy would be a law confiscating the cars of the assassins and sending them to the penitentiary for life.

H. B. McCRAE, M. D.  
St. Petersburg, Fla., Dec. 3, 1920.

### Seeks Embargo On Produce.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—An embargo for one year against the importation of wheat, wheat flour, barley, rye, oats, flax, wool, hogs, cattle and sheep is proposed in a bill introduced today by Representative Young, Republican, North Dakota, also introduced a bill establishing a permanent schedule of import duties upon these items after the one year embargo.

### MONROE SCHOOL BONDS WIN BY AID OF WOMEN

Total of \$200,000 Authorized But Not More Than Half of This Amount Will Be Needed.

MONROE, N. C., Dec. 16.—The election here Tuesday upon the question of issuing bonds for the erection of a high school building resulted in victory for the bonds. Of a total registration of 592 and a necessary vote of 302 to carry the bonds, 319 votes were cast favoring them. This gives a net majority of 87 for the bonds. While only 24 votes were actually cast against the bonds, all of the registrants who did not vote counted against them.

The election was looked upon as mainly a vote of confidence in the board of trustees of the school district. Most of the fight was made against the size of the issue, \$200,000 being authorized, but the school board had pledged not to use more than is necessary and in no case more than \$100,000. This with \$50,000 voted last year and already in hand is deemed adequate to erect the building needed. The women voted and worked with the enthusiasm of experienced politicians and without their aid the bonds would probably have been defeated.

## THE KU KLUX KLAN NEEDS NO DEFENSE

North Carolinian Gives a True Story Of the Origin and Work Of the Band.

### ORGANIZATION NECESSITY

Capt. Laughinghouse Tells Of Terrible Conditions Which Confronted the South and Demanded Concerted Action On Part Of the People.

(By J. J. Laughinghouse, in the Raleigh News and Observer.)

Seeing and realizing that nearly all of the members of that great and once glorious organization composed of the best and bravest type of ex-Confederate soldier and commonly known as the "Ku Klux Klan" or "Invisible Empire," have had, or worse, than in other sections, I feel that the time has come when the true story of the origin of the "Ku Klux Klan" and the reasons which necessitated its coming into existence should be made known in a truthful and unbiased way. The writer of this article had the honor of belonging to the Klan and doing his bit in the great work of reorganization which was accomplished in North Carolina, and particularly in the counties of Pitt and Beaufort where conditions were as bad, or worse, than in other sections of the state, and is now the only surviving member of the Klan in Pitt and Beaufort counties.

Much has been written in regard to the Ku Klux Klan by the northern press. It has been held up to the student of history as a band of outlaws and outthroats whose sole aim and desire was to spread terror and disorganize society generally during the five years next succeeding the close of the Civil War. This, of course, is untrue. The "Ku Klux Klan" was organized for the purpose of forcing that most unscrupulous band of thieves, composed of carpet-baggers from the North and sealawags, the native product, to release their grip upon the throats of a helpless and innocent people worn out by four years of constant warfare against odds of five to one.

Shortly after the termination of the Civil War, what is known as the 14th amendment to the constitution of the United States was required as a condition of the re-entry of the Southern States into the Union, that these states ratify the amendment. Everyone is, of course, familiar with the purposes of the 14th amendment. The President of the United States, realizing the bitter resentment of the southern states concerning this amendment, favored the admission into the Union without compelling them against the wishes of their best people to ratify this amendment, but the congress of the United States, which was largely republican, and especially those members of congress who were most bitter in their unrighteous denunciation of the south, failed to favor the president's views and insisted that the southern states ratify. Upon the refusal of the southern states to ratify, the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas were divided into five great military districts and over each district was placed an army officer with armed forces to enforce any arbitrary rule he might see fit to make. It was after this had been done that there poured into this stricken area great hordes of carpet-baggers who posed as friends of negroes, and these men, now that the negroes were enfranchised, had little trouble in securing offices under the state and national government. It might be well to state in this connection that the negroes were not to be blamed. They were organized by these carpet-baggers and sealawags into "L. L. Leagues," and were led to believe that all the lands of their former masters were to be divided into forty acre tracts and that each man, woman and child (negroes, of course), would receive forty acres of land and a mule without cost.

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## FRANCE GOES RAPID IN RECONSTRUCTION

French Commission Reports Much of War Ruins Effaced and Industry Active.

### RAILROADS ARE REBUILT

Merchant Marine Restored—Two Million Tons Of Coal Being Produced Each Month—Furnishes 92 Per Cent. of Pre-War Production Wool and Cotton.

The French commission in the United States has just issued a statement showing the progress which France has made in the last two years in her reconstruction work. The extent of recovery from unparalleled war ravages in the space of two armistice anniversaries is reflected by the restoration of her textile trades, the rehabilitation of her merchant fleet; by great strides in mining activities, resumption of agriculture, increasing railroad operation, by her enlarged revenues and by the progress of French foreign trade.

In foreign commerce France, during the first nine months of the current year, has improved her trade balance by over 7,000,000,000 francs. The figures are: Exports, 16,557,711,000 francs; imports, 27,189,071,000 francs, an excess of imports of 10,600,000,000 francs, compared to 17,863,000,000 francs excess during the corresponding period last year. Exports this year were 60.8 per cent of the imports, against 56.6 per cent in 1919. During August and September exports equaled 84 per cent of imports, a ratio not previously reached since 1910. The figures disclose an increase of 116 per cent in exports of foodstuffs and a 156 per cent rise in manufactured products compared with the same period one year ago.

Textile industries which, with the coal industry, suffered most heavily through the invasion of France, are leading in the national reconstruction. Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing in the invaded regions had furnished 92 per cent of the pre-war total French production of wool, cotton and linen textiles. Eleven billion francs, at present money values, represents the war damage in these centres. Armistice day this year found the ravaged textile industries operating at from 68 to 94 per cent of their normal capacity. The French government to March 15 last spent 458,000,000 francs for the reconstruction of these industries.

In the Lille region 499 of the 478 mills, employing twenty or more persons have resumed operation and 8,000 out of 14,500 cotton looms are at work. Of 146,851 persons employed before the war, 98,884 have been re-employed. In Roubaix and Tourcoing seventeen woolen mills are operating practically at normal, and out of 1,600,000 spindles, 950,000 are in service.

Two years ago France had lost, in the destruction of coal mines, more than half of the country's total coal-producing capacity, twenty-two mines, with a pre-war annual output of 20,000,000 tons having been destroyed in the departments of Nord and Pas de Calais. One-half of these mines are now operating. They produced in January 85,483 tons; in September, 299,819 tons, including Alsace-Lorraine. French coal mines averaged 2,000,000 tons per month for the first nine months of this year; September production was 2,419,015 tons.

On Armistice day, 1918, 7,000,000 acres of French agricultural land lay pitted and scarred beyond usefulness. Now all but 280,000 acres have been restored and will permit of sowing next spring. Some 4,000,000 acres of this remade farm land are already under cultivation. The harvests have been so good that France is virtually able to supply sufficient home-grown cereals to feed the people. In 1919 it was necessary to import 41,000,000 hundredweight of wheat.

French railroads are showing improvement in operating efficiency. In a recent month the daily average number of freight cars loaded was 35,612, compared with 20,933 in May. When the war ended 1,000

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